

MARTELL'S  
BRANDY  
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOSPITALS.  
PER DOZEN.....\$30.00  
SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PORTS  
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SHERRIES  
AT MODERATE PRICES; TO SUIT  
ALL TASTES.  
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
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No. 13,966 號陸拾陸百玖千叁萬壹第 日伍廿月壹十年捌十二緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1902. 叁有禮 號肆廿月式十年式零百九千壹萬英西. PRICE, \$24 PER MONTH.

## A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

SENDERS OF  
CHRISTMAS CARDS  
WILL FIND AN  
ORIGINAL AND ARTISTIC SELECTION  
AT THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER, PALMER  
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SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY  
Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM- WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.  
8.4 p.m. & 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very hour.  
SUNDAYS.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-  
pany's Office, 35 & 40, Queen's Road Central.  
JOHN D. HURLEY & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902.

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THE pleasure of cycling consists in having  
a First-Class Machine, and the above  
Establishment is always leading in this respect.  
We are Agents for the famous "NEW  
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,  
and would supply Fittings of every description.  
Repairs can be had in Second-hand Machines.  
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.  
Emmelling a Speciality.

McKIRDY & CO.,  
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
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## MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CANADIAN CHEESE.

IN JARS (MEDIUM and SMALL).  
Wholesale and Retail from  
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SOLE AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks of 575 lbs. net \$3 per Cask ex Factory.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.75 per Bag ex Factory.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
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No. 16, LYNDBURST TERRACE.  
JUST RECEIVED A Large and Fashion-  
able Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
Clothing; Various Kinds of Dress Stuffs; Coloured  
Silk and Satin; Lace; Handkerchiefs; Silk;  
Woolen and Scotch Trimmings; Ladies'  
Gentlemen's and Children's Boots, Shoes and  
Slippers; Coatings of Tweeds and Sorees;  
Woolen Garments; Sweaters; and Socks; Linen  
Table Cloths and Napkins; Turkish Towels;  
Assorted Kinds of Toys; Xmas and New Year  
Cards, &c.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1902.

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WITH ALL REQUISITES.  
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SOLE AGENTS.

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FROM  
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

G. GIRAULT,  
G, QUEEN'S ROAD.

OWING TO REPAIRS TO OUR PRESENT PREMISES, WE  
HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO 16, QUEEN'S ROAD  
(ENTRANCE BOTTOM OF ZETLAND STREET).

Telephone No. 75.  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1902.

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ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.  
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

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SUPERB OLD COGNAC,  
\$25 PER DOZ.  
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT  
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This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.  
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.

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A fine, full, and fruity wine.

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\$22 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY,  
\$18.50 PER DOZ.  
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—  
D.O.M.,  
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\$45.50 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—  
THE "PALL MALL,"  
\$22 PER DOZ.  
11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.  
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL  
BLEND WHISKY,  
\$11.75 PER DOZ.  
Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS  
THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.  
WINTER SEASON'S GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES.  
VELVET PILE AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.

CENTRE RUGS AND MATS.  
CHENILLE AND TAPESTRY CURTAINS.

W. BREWER & CO. 23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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Memphis Japan ... \$19.00  
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VERY LARGE VARIETY.

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INDIAN CIGARS.

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KEEP ALL MALARIAL DISEASES AWAY BY USING THE ONLY  
PERFECTED METHOD OF DISINFECTION. MORE POWERFUL THAN  
EITHER CHLORINE OR SULPHUR. BASED ON THE NEW PRINCIPLE OF  
USING THE PROPERTY WHICH "FORMALDEHYDE" POSSESSES OF SOLI-  
DIFICATION AND REDISSOCIATION. REMEMBER

LISTER'S FORMALDEHYDE FUMIGATOR  
FOR PREVENTION OF MALARIA.  
BUT THE AFTER EFFECTS OF ALL MALARIAL DISEASES ARE  
SPEDILY DISSEMINATED BY TAKING TONINE.

WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.

COTTAM & CO.  
GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER.  
DENT'S WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES.  
DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS,  
WARM UND. CLOTHING, &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

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BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!  
AS CHEAP AS GAS!

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SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE  
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CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.  
"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the  
best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum on  
Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR  
METALLIC" BOILER JOINTS as SUPPLIED TO H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES  
ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering. Composition used on  
and sively by the British and American Navies. ASBESTOS FIREPROOF COLOUR and  
PUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Qualities.  
"CARBIDE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering exports  
to be the best Metal in the Market.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.  
Chief Superintendent ... THOMAS SKINNER.  
Superintendent ... ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Managers.

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"BOA VISTA"  
(HOTEL-SANTARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)  
MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring a  
few days rest and quiet.  
A comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
One steamer (s.s. Heungshan), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER.

HING KEE HOTEL.  
(ESTABLISHED 1873)  
MACAO.

THIS First-class and well-famed establish-  
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre  
of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a  
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-  
fortable and well furnished Bed-rooms.  
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.  
Terms very Moderate.  
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.  
Telegraphic Address—"HINGKEE" 1184

HOTEL INTERNACIONAL  
THE CHEAPEST HOTEL in Macao  
Beautifully situated in Praya Grande  
next to Government House.  
Telegraphic Address—"Internacional."  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

## HOTELS.

### HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.  
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing  
Room and Smoking Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
residents.  
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.  
Private Dining Rooms.  
Special Dining Room for large parties.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European  
Matron in attendance.  
Ladies' Cloak Room.  
Ping-Pong Room.  
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.  
Electric Lighting.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Wines and Groceries specially imported by  
the Hotel.  
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerating  
machinery.  
Hotel Linen washed on the premises by  
machinery.  
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.  
Fire Extinction—Mains and Emergency  
Exits on every floor.

CHARGES MODERATE.  
H. HAYNES,  
Manager.

### THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the  
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-  
West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS  
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS  
INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 29.  
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### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.  
Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the  
Mercantile Marine.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted.  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, The Peak, near the  
Tram Terminus.  
Tel. 56.  
For Terms, apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

### CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
Large and lofty Rooms. Elegantly Furnished.  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.  
Special Rates for Tourists.  
Lunch Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

### VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMHEEN, CANTON, BRITISH CONCESSION.

GOOD Accommodation.  
Excellent Cuisine.  
Every Convenience for Tourists.  
T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.  
Canton, 1st October, 1901.

### PHILIPPINE TOBACCO TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

HIGH GRADE MANILA CIGARS  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
ALL BRANDS  
OF THE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO  
TRUST CO., LD.  
Reina Victoria,  
High Life.  
Perfectos.  
King Edward VII.  
Christinas (in boxes of 10).  
Cohetes.  
Segundo Habano,  
Cheroots, &c., &c., &c.,  
of the well-known factories La Commercial, La  
Favorita, La Constancia, La Competidora  
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### MANILA PRICES.

Agents in China:  
G. C. MOXON, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong.  
All orders may be addressed to the SALES  
DEPARTMENT and GENERAL DEPOT.  
T. RAUCHENSTEIN & CO. (Chung-Tai),  
17, Queen's Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 11th December, 1902.



## INTIMATION

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.SPECIALTIES  
FOR THE  
SEASON.

PORT AND SHERRY

Of the Finest Quality and Vintage

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM &amp; CO.

A Wine for Connoisseurs.

WATSON'S

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

COGNAC BRANDIES

Quality Guaranteed.

CLARETS.

Imported from the best growers  
including Wines from the most  
celebrated Chateaux.

CONFECTIONERY

Of the highest class in great  
variety, imported from the lead-  
ing London and Parisian houses.

CIGARS AND CIGAR TTES.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES,  
&c., &c., &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Lieber's

P.O. Box, 34, Telephone No. 12

## BIRTHS.

On the 10th December, at No. 2, Sunghing  
Road, Shanghai, the wife of HARRY DE GRAY,  
of 4 sons.

On the 10th December, at No. 3, Westlands  
Bungalows, Penang, the wife of T. J. VAN  
ROSSUM, of 4 sons.

## DEATH.

On the 11th December, at Fochow, WILLIAM  
FITZGERALD GALTON, aged 63 years. [3448]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 24th December, 1902.

The water question promises to continue to  
attract a very large proportion of public  
attention in local affairs, a fact which can  
cause no surprise seeing the important  
bearing of the supply of water on the health  
of the community in an Eastern port like  
this.

The discussion on the subject is not  
likely to become acute again for the present  
until the rider-main question comes up for  
settlement, if indeed the Government is going  
to take the perilous step of supporting the  
Chinese proposal. But all matters connected  
with our water supply must be regarded  
with a certain amount of interest, and  
therefore we need not apologise for looking  
very briefly at the section dealing with it in  
Mr. CHATHAM's belated Public Works  
Report for 1901, laid before the Legis-  
lative Council yesterday. The Water  
Authority treats of what is rather  
ancient history by now, but as the  
summary of the facts we may follow him.

The timely advent of the rains in the early  
part of 1901, he points out, rendered it  
unnecessary to introduce the intermittent  
system in the early months. It had been  
arranged to curtail the supply and by an  
accident this was actually done for two  
days, beginning on the 7th April. Then  
the rains came down and the intermittent  
system was not found necessary. The  
period May-September, however, which is  
regarded as constituting the wet season,

showed the lowest rainfall on record,  
amounting to only 39.91 inches, as com-  
pared with the average for the corresponding  
months of the past seventeen years of 65.42  
inches. The year's total rainfall was the  
second-lowest on record, being only 55.78  
inches as compared with the seventeen  
previous years' average of 85.10 inches.  
Tytam and Wongneichong reservoirs never  
filled during the year. On the 11th  
September the contents of all the reservoirs  
amounted to 390,000,000 gallons, about  
120,000,000 gallons below their full capacity.  
In consequence, two months from this date  
recourse was had to the intermittent system,  
the supply to the main portions of the City  
being four hours daily; these hours were  
further curtailed in parts where it was  
necessary to serve a limited number of  
houses at a time, to ensure all of them  
obtaining a supply as far as possible. At  
the end of 1901 the intermittent system had  
been in force for fifty-one days, the  
quantity then in the reservoirs amounting  
to 146,000,000 gallons only. The average  
consumption of filtered water per day, Mr.  
CHATHAM shows, was 8,525,000 gallons—  
figures which demonstrate how little Hong-  
kong was prepared for another year in  
succession of deficient rainfall. Turning  
now to the latest Water Return, showing  
the quantity in hand on the 1st December,  
we find a total of 332,571,000, after  
one month of two hours' supply  
daily. The consumption per head of  
population in Victoria and the Hill  
district last month was 10.4 gallons a day  
for an estimated population of 216,400.  
It is plain that we shall, even with the  
strictest continuance of our present curtailed  
supply, be poorly prepared on the 1st  
January to face another such year of  
scarcity as this has been. Yet it is for years  
of scarcity that we must be prepared, not  
for years of plenty, when even our out-of-date  
reservoir capacity may serve a little longer  
an ever-growing population, the large  
majority of which is absolutely untaught  
that waste of water is, in the circumstances  
of Hongkong, a crime against the com-  
munity. But the advocates of the rider-  
main system still hold that it will be right  
to punish the innocent with the guilty  
and condemn Hongkong to years more of  
intermittent supply.

The Hongkong Daily Press will be issued as  
usual to-morrow morning, Christmas Day, and  
will contain a short story by a local lady.  
There will be no issue on Friday morning, but  
on Saturday the Daily Press will appear again.

Alfredo de Lucchi, who mysteriously dis-  
appeared from Singapore on August 14th last,  
and was apprehended at Marseilles by the  
French Police on a charge of forgery, was  
brought back to Singapore by the *Baltara*.  
The allegation against the defendant is that he  
committed forgery by affixing the name of  
Norman Stachelin to a cheque for \$9,350 on the  
13th of August last.

H.M. gunboat *Britonart* arrived at Bang-  
kok on the 11th inst. from Hongkong and  
anchored in the river opposite the British  
Legation. The *Britonart* preceded the arrival  
of H.M. battleship *Albatross* with Rear-Admiral  
Grenfell on board, and was to act as a means of  
communication between Bangkok and the battle-  
ship, which on account of her size, was obliged to  
remain at the entrance to the river. The *Albatross*,  
which left Bangkok on the 17th inst., returned  
to this harbour yesterday morning.

We have received the *Fochow Echo* of the  
13th inst.—By the death on the 11th of Mr.  
W. P. Gulton, aged 64, Fochow lost one of its  
old landmarks. "Dandy Dick" was successfully  
performed by the F. A. M. & D. S. on the  
previous Saturday. The first, second, and  
third gained by the placed riders at the Foo-  
chow Races on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst.  
were:—Mr. Massey 5.2.3; Mr. Zahn 4.4.4; Mr.  
Oswald 4.2.3; Mr. A. O. Crighton 3.3.3; Mr.  
P. Crighton 2.5.0; Mr. Schorr 2.2.2; Mr.  
Mackie 1.2.2; Mr. Webster 1.0.3; Mr. Skene-  
Knox 1.1.0.

We are requested by the Committee of the  
Catholic Union to thank the public of Hongkong  
for their kind support to the bazaar of toys  
held on Sunday last for providing Christmas  
treats to the poor children and old people. The  
proceeds of the bazaar are about \$1,200. The  
committee will be pleased to see all ladies and  
gentlemen who care to call on Christmas Day  
at three o'clock in the afternoon in the Club  
room at Glenealy, when the tea-party for the  
poor children will be held. The dinner for the  
aged and invalids will take place on New Year's  
Day in the Home for the Aged and Infirm, at  
5 p.m.

The *Echo de Chine* says that the steamer  
*Amiral Eglemont* has been chartered by the  
French Government to take away the French  
garrison from Shanghai. The withdrawal will  
be completed in one operation, probably on the  
24th or 25th of this month, as soon as the  
necessary preparations for the conveyance of  
the horses and mules of the battery of artillery  
can be made on the transport. The Shanghai  
garrison will relieve the detachment now at  
Kwancheanwan. Lt-Colonel Diguet, the Com-  
mander, will proceed from Kwancheanwan to  
Tonkin, where he will have the command of an  
important military district, a post usually held  
by a full colonel.

The Portuguese gunboat *Zaire*, en route  
to India, arrived in the Harbour yesterday.

Sir A. R. F. Dorward, the new Officer  
Commanding the Troops at Singapore, arrived  
there by the *Baltara* on the 13th inst.

The *N. C. Daily News* correspondent  
telegraphs under date Tientsin, 11th December:  
—The railway siding dispute is now in Mr.  
Dotring's hands for the final decision of the  
only point which still remains undecided.

No further details regarding the fatal affray  
between Indians and Chinese at Quarry Bay on  
Sunday afternoon were available yesterday, the  
greatest reluctance being observed in all quarters.

A lady, the wife of a retired Assam tea-planter,  
fell from a window of the Grand Hotel, Calcutta,  
on the 2nd inst., and was picked up dead. She  
had been suffering from fever and was to have  
left with her husband for New Zealand on the  
4th.

The numbers under famine relief in India  
according to a Calcutta telegram of the 4th inst.,  
fell the previous week to 23,897, a reduction of  
six thousand in seven days. Almost the whole  
of those remaining on relief were infirm, aged,  
and children.

In the *Chefoo Express* of the 6th inst., an  
account is given of the wreck of the *Ensigne*  
*Henri*, and it is noted that H.M.S. *Amphitrite*,  
Captain Wyndham, and the steam-tug *Hesper*  
did everything in their power to assist the  
wrecked vessel and her complement.

Several valuable governorships will have to  
be filled up when the Colonial Secretary returns  
from South Africa, points out the *Hong* and  
*Colonial Mail*. "Sir West Ridgway's term in  
Ceylon is drawing to a close as is Lord Ran-  
furley's in New Zealand. Western Australia  
(\$4,000 a year) is already vacant, though this  
may be filled up before Mr. Chamberlain goes. A  
British Honduras will also be vacant presently,  
as Sir David Wilson is about to retire from the  
Service with his pension, but the place is only  
worth about \$2,000. Sir Henry Blake has not  
much longer to run at Hongkong, and this is a  
post much sought after—\$5,000 a year and an  
allowance of \$800."

A sensation has been caused in New York by  
a statement included in the report of the Judge  
Advocate-General to the U.S. Secretary of  
War, in which Captain Cornelius Brownell  
admits that he administered the "water cure"  
to Father Augustine, a Filipino priest at Banate,  
and that after the torture had been administered  
a third time the priest died. Captain Brownell  
had previously reported the man's death, but  
made no reference to the cause. As the New  
York *Evening Post* says, this incident "shows  
that there is at least something rotten in the  
system of army intelligence." It is somewhat  
remarkable that it was left to London papers  
to point out that the occasional cases of cruelty  
on the part of American soldiers were, the  
natural result of the climatic conditions in the  
East.

M. Jaurès, commenting last month in the  
*Petite République* of Paris on the Siamese  
treaty, says:—This treaty excites the wrath of  
the colonials. There is a great tempest in the  
lobbies, threatening, it is said, to knock down  
everything. The groups headed by M. Doumer,  
whose watchword is unlimited expansion and  
aggressive imperialism, are astir. What will  
result from all this? Nothing will result be-  
cause the Chamber will refuse to be drawn into  
a policy of adventure and provocation. This  
treaty is excellent because it settles disputes  
between Siam and ourselves which were daily  
becoming envenomed, because it is the only way  
of settling them, and because it allows the hope  
that mutual confidence will supersede the enmity,  
aggressive, and precarious peace which for ten  
years has placed France and Siam in conflict.

According to the *Japan Times*, a Japa-  
nese military officer has lately made a trip to  
Dolom-nor in Mongolia, and while there suc-  
ceeded in obtaining an interview with the  
Living Buddha. As expected, the Living  
Buddha turned out to be a young boy, but what  
was surprising was that the Buddha offered his  
guest Egyptian cigarettes and coffee, in rooms  
furnished in all respects in the European style.  
On being questioned how he had acquired all  
these foreign surroundings, the Living Buddha  
said they had been given him by some great  
friends, and if his guest wanted to see those  
friends, he would find them in the next room.  
The officer went in and found portraits of the  
Tsar and Tsarina of Russia; and the officer  
left, "musing over the special relations existing  
between the Lama believers and the Court of  
St. Petersburg."

Writing on the 20th inst., the New York  
correspondent of the *Times* says:—There were  
two main points in the President's four  
Philippine speeches yesterday at Memphis.  
First, no politics in governing the islands.  
Politics stop at the water-line. Second, "We  
are there, and we can no more haul down our  
flag and abandon the islands than we could now  
abandon Alaska." This is far stronger than  
Mr. Roosevelt's last declaration last spring on  
the same subject. The President admitted  
"crucities here and there. They are now com-  
pletely stopped, and the provocation is no excuse."  
He asked, "Are we altogether immaculate at  
home? I think not." Question and answer  
were doubly significant for the President was  
speaking in a Southern state, where lynching is  
frequent. The burden of all four speeches was  
reiterated and unqualified eulogies of General  
Wright, of Tennessee, Vice-Governor of the  
Philippines, who shares with Governor Taft the  
honour of wisely ruling these Pacific possessions.  
"General Wright has done inestimable service,"  
said the President.

The Tientsin British Municipal Council has  
started a mounted Sikh patrol.

Singapore is still on the intermittent water-  
supply system, in spite of recent heavy falls of  
rain.

General Miles, U.S.A., arrived at Kobe on  
the 11th inst. and was to leave the next day  
for Europe via Siberia.

Two hundred and forty-one deaths were  
registered at Singapore during the week ending  
on the 6th December. The ratio per thousand  
was 53.40.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Delhi on the 2nd  
inst., and left again the same night unexpected-  
ly, thus escaping a public reception. He drove  
from the station to his camp in a second-class  
tea gharry.

The *Malay Mail* hears that Sir Frank  
Swettenham has asked Towkay Loke Yew to  
express his views on the currency question and  
that the Towkay will shortly call a meeting of  
the leading Chinese miners to discuss the  
question.

A memorial brass has just been affixed to the  
south wall in St. Andrew's Church, Shiba,  
Tokyo, to commemorate the life and work of  
the late Archbishop A. C. Shaw. The design  
was carried out under instructions from Mr. J.  
Coader, F.R.I.B.A.

Speaking at a dinner given last month by the  
members of the Port of London Sanitary  
Committee to the Lord Mayor and Sheriff, the  
Chief Magistrate said it was a fact "worth  
knowing that the Japanese, our allies in the  
East, were directing their attention to the  
municipalisation of their great cities, and in  
this work they had largely taken as their model  
the Corporation of the City of London.

The Postmaster-General of the United States,  
in his annual report, recommends a two-cent  
(one penny) rate of postage between the United  
States and Great Britain, France and Germany.  
He mentions that the representatives of the  
foreign commercial bodies now visiting the  
States in connection with the inauguration  
of the New York Chamber of Commerce  
building are strongly in favour of the change.

Russia is devoting some attention to Chinese  
Turkistan. The *Novosti* says that, in the  
interests of Russian trade, the Imperial author-  
ities have decided to extend the existing line  
of telegraph between Kuldja and Irkeshtam  
to Kashgar. There is every reason for believing  
that Russia has been engaged busily in the  
region, as various "scientific expeditions" have  
explored that outlying portion of the Chinese  
Empire, which is destined to become sooner  
or later the connecting link between Peking  
and Tashkent, in Russian Central Asia.

Judgment was given on the 12th inst. in the  
International Court, Bangkok, in the important  
action of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation v. Khoo Yung Prik in which the  
Bank sought to recover the sum of Tes.  
454,550.97 the amount of an overdraft. The  
Court decided in favour of the Bank for the  
full amount claimed. With reference to a  
mortgage on certain steamers and lorries, the  
Court decided that such mortgage had no  
existence in the eyes of the law.

"There is nothing in any of the stories you  
may see about the Americans in Western  
Canada disliking British institutions," said Mr.  
L. O. Armstrong, colonisation agent of the  
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the other  
day. "Some United States newspapers which  
comment on the influx of Americans into  
Canada are saying that it will have a tendency  
to foster a feeling in favour of annexation.  
The Americans who are coming into the West  
understand the situation fully, and come  
prepared to accept it as it stands."

General De Wet throughout his book on the  
South African War, it is said, observes a sin-  
gularly dispassionate attitude. He treats his late  
enemies with courtesy and justice. His charges  
against his own people, however, are most  
serious. He says that the heroes among them  
were rare, but the number of those who were  
ignorant, cowardly, without discipline, and  
unfaithful traitors was great. He does not even  
spare his own brother. He asserts that had it  
not been for the traitorous conduct of those who  
assisted the British as scouts and councillors the  
Boers would never have been defeated.

## CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

The services in St. John's Cathedral on  
Christmas Day will be as follows:—Holy  
Communion, 7.30 a.m.; Matins and Holy  
Communion, 11 a.m. There will also be a  
Celebration of the Holy Communion at the Peak  
Church at 8 a.m.

A special Christmas service will be held to-  
morrow at St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road  
West, commencing at 10 o'clock. There will be  
special music, and the offertory will be a  
Celebration of the Holy Communion at the Peak  
Church at 8 a.m.

All are cordially invited.  
To-night at the Roman Catholic Cathedral  
the usual midnight Christmas Mass will be held.  
Vespers will start at 10.30 p.m., and the Mass  
at about midnight. The Cathedral choir,  
assisted by some ladies and gentlemen amateurs,  
under the direction of Mr. Baptista, the organist,  
will sing the Mass by Anteriori and Cagliero  
with full orchestral accompaniment. On  
Christmas morning the Mass at St. Joseph's  
Church in Garden Road will take place at 9  
o'clock as usual. The service will also be a  
choir one. Haydn's First Mass in B flat will  
be sung by a choir composed of amateurs, under  
the direction of Mr. Emil Danenberg. The  
orchestra which will accompany the Mass is  
also partly composed of amateurs and partly  
from H. M. S. Ocean, by kind permission of the  
Captain and Officers.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 22nd November, 6.40 p.m.

## M. HARDOUIN'S NEW

## APPOINTMENT.

M. C. Har douin, French Consul at  
Canton, has been appointed General Secre-  
tary to the Indo-Chinese Government.

The appointment is regarded as indicating  
renewed efforts on the part of France to  
promote trade and political relations with  
Yunnan and Kwangsi.

## GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 23rd December, 11.5 a.m.

## DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead.

[The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, P.C.,  
D.D., LL.D., Primate of All England, was  
born at Santa Maura in the Ionian Islands on  
the 30th November, 1821, his father being Major  
Octavius Temple, former Governor of Sierra  
Leone. He was educated at Blundell's School  
and Balliol College, Oxford, taking First Class  
Honours in both Classics and Mathematics. In  
1843 he was elected Fellow of Balliol on the  
Blundell Foundation. In 1856 he was made  
H. M. Inspector of Training Schools, and  
two years later Head Master of Rugby. In 1869  
he became Bishop of Exeter, in 1885 Bishop of  
London, and in December, 1896, Archbishop of  
Canterbury. He had been failing in health for  
some time and at the late Coronation was almost  
too weak to carry out the ceremony. Later  
still he had a fainting fit in the House of  
Lords, when grave fears were expressed as to  
his bodily state.—En. D.P.]

## REUTERS' SERVICE.

LONDON, 21st December.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE JAPANESE.

Notwithstanding the disallowance by the  
Dominion Government of several British Colum-  
bian Acts affecting the Japanese, nineteen  
Japanese have been imprisoned at Vancouver  
for non-compliance with the educational test.  
They were subsequently released at the instance  
of the Government.

## THE HUMBERTS ARRESTED.

The whole of the Humbert family concerned  
in the notorious "Crawford frauds" have been  
arrested at Madrid.

LONDON, 21st December.

## ANOTHER SON TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales has given  
birth to a son. Mother and son are both doing  
well.

## VENEZUELA.

Great Britain and Germany have proclaimed  
the blockade of Venezuelan ports, and this will  
not be relaxed until Venezuela gives some sort  
of guarantee of her *bona fides* and readiness to  
satisfy the claims of the Powers. It has been  
suggested that President Roosevelt be arbitrator  
on the points at issue, and the suggestion has  
been transmitted to General Castro, who has  
accepted.

Three Venezuelan schooners have already  
been seized by the British under the blockade.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the  
opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 23rd December.

With reference to the following paragraph  
written by the Editor of the *China Mail* in  
Monday's issue: "The majority of the Cham-  
ber's Committee do not see how the gold  
standard can be introduced here unless China  
'goes gold'."—Do the majority look upon the  
question in this light? and is it the old argu-  
ment that Hongkong cannot go on a gold basis  
because it is too near "silver-using China"?  
That argument is surely absurd as comparing  
Hongkong with (say) Singapore. What differ-  
ence can it possibly make as regards the currency  
whether the distance between Hongkong and  
some of the principal ports of China, and  
Singapore and the principal ports of China is  
three days or eight or nine days?

The Malay States are simply producers, and  
if the Straits Settlements surrounded by these  
and other great producing districts (Borneo,  
&c.) can go on a gold basis, surely we, who are  
importers not producers and are merely the  
half-way house between London and India and  
China, can make the change much more easily,  
as there is scarcely a single import that is not  
sold on a gold basis. If the Straits Settlements  
can do it, we can, and if the Singapore Currency  
Commission finally decide in favour of a gold  
currency it is hardly necessary to apply for a  
Commission to investigate the question here.  
The event of Singapore deciding to "go gold"  
what we have to do is to follow suit and call for  
experts' opinion for Hongkong only when the  
Straits have the proposed change to gold  
decided against them.—Yours, etc.,

## CURRENCY.

## ENQUIRIES INTO COLLAPSE OF BUILDINGS.

PRAYA EAST—ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTOR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Yesterday afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Haz-  
leard and a common jury, the official enquiry  
was concluded into the circumstances attending  
the fatal collapse of house No. 35, Praya East,  
on 2nd August last. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley,  
Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the  
Government, Mr. H. W. Looker on behalf of  
the architects, Messrs. Leigh and Ormange, and  
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson on behalf of the contractor,  
Man Wo. Mr. A. S. Hooper watched the case  
on behalf of the Land Investment Company, of  
which he is secretary.

There being no further evidence, Mr. W. Hin-  
son addressed the jury. He said the law did  
not require more than ordinary, reasonable  
precautions to be observed in such cases, and  
therefore the jury had not to consider whether  
it was possible to have designed and constructed  
these houses so that they could not possibly have  
collapsed, but simply whether reasonable pre-  
cautions had been used by the parties con-  
cerned, and whether the evidence justified them  
(the jury) in saying that some person had been  
guilty of criminal negligence which resulted in  
the collapse and the deaths of the unfortunate  
people who were killed thereby. The Crown  
Solicitor, in his opening statement, was quite in-  
error in saying that no man could rid himself of  
responsibility by delegating his duties to some  
other person, but would be liable for the crim-  
inal negligence of that other. Such was not  
the case. A master was frequently held liable  
in damages for the negligence of his servants,  
but not criminally liable for his servants' acts of  
criminal negligence unless he expressly author-  
ised such acts or had himself been criminally  
negligent in employing that servant or servants,  
as, for instance, if an engine-driver employed an  
inexperienced youth to drive his engine, and an  
accident resulted. In support of his contention,  
Mr. Wilkinson quoted Justice Stevens's *History*  
of Criminal Law and *Digest of Criminal Law*.  
Continuing, he said the duty of the contractor in  
the present case was to put up the buildings in  
accordance with the plans and specifications  
given to him. Mr. Leigh had been asked the  
question, "Was the work done in accordance  
with the specifications?" and his answer was,  
"Yes." There was positive evidence, the only  
positive evidence the jury had got, that the  
contractor had done his duty, and consequently  
whatever happened afterwards was not the  
result of any neglect of duty on his part. Mr.  
Wilkinson further submitted that even if the  
evidence had been to the effect that the contrac-  
tor had not put up these buildings in accor-  
dance with the plans and specifications, or  
that he had used bad materials in the construc-  
tion of these houses, even then the jury could  
not find him guilty of criminal negligence  
unless amply satisfied that it was his personal  
duty to superintend the laying of every brick  
and every piece of mortar. It was absolutely  
impossible for the jury to find the contractor  
guilty of neglect. The only evidence that the  
materials used by him were not perfectly good  
was that of Mr. Boyane, the Government  
Analyst, who examined the mortar taken from a  
brick said to have been taken out from the  
ruins. But what proof was there that the brick  
was one of these used in the construction of  
the houses? There was no possible proof  
whatsoever. As to the collapse, it occurred at a  
quarter-past ten o'clock at night, when the  
typhoon was at its height. Was it not probable  
that one of the windows on the top floor had  
been blown in and that one of the heavy gusts  
blew out the top story, which brought down the  
rest of the building? If the jury were satisfied  
as to that, or if they had any reasonable doubt  
that it was not the case, the only possible  
verdict they could bring in was that the deaths  
of these people were due to an accident for  
which no man was responsible—due to an act of  
God, not to an act of man.

Mr. Looker next addressed the jury. He  
said his friend Mr. Wilkinson had stated the  
law, and he thought his views would be upheld  
by the magistrate. He would only supplement his  
quotations by saying that it had been held that  
a culpable mistake or some degree of culpable  
negligence causing death would not support a  
charge of manslaughter unless the negligence  
was so great as to be reckless. They were  
there to enquire into the cause of the deaths of  
certain people, and while they knew that the  
actual cause of death was the collapse of the  
wall of a house in Praya East, the jury had  
also to find out whether anyone, by criminal or  
reckless negligence, contributed to that cause  
of death. The duty of an architect was to  
superintend the work; in the present case  
the plans were approved by the Public Works  
Department as being in accordance with the  
provisions of the Building Ordinances, so that  
the first duty of the architect was satisfactorily  
discharged. As to the other duty, that of super-  
tending the work of construction, it was perfectly  
obvious that any architect, however anxious and  
willing to do so, could not possibly superin-  
tend every detail of the construction. It  
was laid down by accepted authorities that it  
was impossible for him to do so; by Hudson, for  
instance, the leading authority on the duties of  
architects and engineers, and the jury, Mr.  
Looker thought, would agree that an architect  
could not be expected to be on the works all day  
and look after every corner to superintend the  
laying of every course of bricks and the  
mixing of every fresh lot of mortar. The  
primary cause of the collapse, of course, was the  
wind, but was it assisted in any way by defects  
in the materials used or in the work of construc-  
tion? The original plan had been devised  
from in order that the houses, when erected,  
should comply with the requirements of a new  
sanitary Ordinance, but even when so altered  
the plan fulfilled the conditions laid down by  
the Building Ordinance and in no way affected  
the stability of the building. Not only that,  
but the certificate granted by the Public Works  
Department, after the houses had been inspec-  
ted, showed that they were all right. The  
bricks might have been bad, but everybody had  
said they were good; the mortar might have  
been bad, but practically everybody had said  
it was good. The bonding might have been  
bad, but the wall had fallen, and  
there was nobody to give actual evidence  
as to what it was like before the collapse  
except the contractor. They had been  
told that the bricks were of various sizes, and  
that that necessitated a certain amount of  
bonding. No doubt there was a certain amount  
of bad bonding, but so there was also in every  
house in the Colony put up by Chinese. The  
bonding, Mr. Looker submitted, was of the  
ordinary description of bonding found in every  
Chinese house in the Colony, and as with the  
bonding, so also with the bricks and mortar.  
The only other possible factor in the collapse,  
apart from the weather, was the thickness of  
the wall. The Ordinance said that a wall of  
the dimensions of that which collapsed should  
be 22 inches thick; in this case the wall was 24  
inches thick—two inches thicker than the  
Ordinance prescribed. Therefore the jury



would have to take it that the wall was of a proper and safe thickness, according to the experience of that time. The wall of the other end of the block was exactly similar in every way as were many others now standing in the Colony, despite the many typhoons to which they had been exposed; the first mentioned wall, that at the opposite end of the block, had withstood at least two typhoons, apparently without suffering in any way. In these circumstances there must have been some thing in the present collapse that had not been accounted for and which was nobody's fault. The explanation, Mr. Looker thought, was to be found in the extraordinary severity of the weather—that the wind and rain got on this newly built wall and blew it down, and if there had been a continuance of the wind and rain there was no doubt that many more would have been blown down. The action of the Public Works Department in passing the plan was sufficient proof of the satisfactory nature of the building, and he submitted that not only the architect, but everybody else did their duty, and that the collapse was a pure accident and the fault of no one.

Mr. Bowley, who next addressed the jury, charged against the contractor or the architects, as he learned friends might lead the jury to suppose, they had simply to find out the cause of the deaths of these people and whether anybody was to blame; they were not tied down to answering any specific question, but to find out the cause of the accident. There could be no doubt that these deaths were caused by the falling of the house, and that the house fell at about the time when the typhoon of the 2nd August last had reached its height. That was quite clear; the only thing was to find out whether there had been any defects in the building which contributed to its fall. He accepted Mr. Wilkinson's definition of negligence, but what were the legal duties of everyone concerned in the building of these houses? The legal duties of the Public Works Department were to see that the provisions of the Building Ordinance were carried out, of the architects, to see to the supervision of the building work, and of the contractor, to see that the buildings were erected in such a way that they would be substantial and comply with the provisions of the Building Ordinance. One of the requirements of Building Ordinance No. 1 of 1891 was to the effect that a wall should be solid across its entire thickness and properly bonded and put together with good lime mortar. In the case before the jury the evidence showed that the walls were not solid across their entire thickness and were not properly bonded. The duty to see that the wall was properly constructed fell upon the Public Works Department, the architect, and the contractor, and they could not get out of that easily. The architect did not absolve himself from responsibility by appointing an overseer who had practically no experience in building work, and who thought that mortar was composed of two parts of lime and one of red earth. The question really came to this—Did the Public Works Department, the architect, and the contractor neglect their duty? All the evidence called in the case, leaving that of a formal nature out of consideration, was, with the exception of that of the deaf witness, Mr. Hewitt, given by interested witnesses with a bias in favour of the buildings. They had come there, and when they had finished the progress and when they had finished the houses by issuing a certificate to the effect that they had been built in accordance with the Building Ordinance. The usual requisition was sent in that the houses should be inspected. Mr. Crisp was detailed to carry out the inspection, which, as had been seen from his evidence, was a very casual one. He did not take the plans with him, and thought, as a matter of fact, that he had never seen the plans; the walls were covered with plaster, and as he took none of the plaster off he could not tell whether the bonding was properly done or not. On that inspection the Public Works Department granted the certificate. The architect was charged with the supervision of the building work. Mr. Looker had said it was impossible for the architect to supervise every detail of the building work, which at home would be looked after by a qualified clerk of works. In this case there was no clerk of works, and while Mr. Bowley did not hold that it was the duty of the architect to supervise every detail of the work, a person charged with a general supervision of a wall in cases of erection could say whether the wall as a whole was or was not satisfactory and properly built. It had been added that the bonding of the wall was bad, and in addition to that there was a certain amount of evidence that some of the bricks in all probability were built into the wall dry. This tended to weaken the wall, continued Mr. Bowley, who proceeded to detail the precautions that might have been taken to ensure the stability of the wall. Mr. Looker, he said, had rather erred in his statement regarding the weather; the excessive rains did not commence until the wall had been erected for about eighteen months, and at that age it was at its maximum strength. In conclusion, Mr. Bowley submitted that the typhoon was the cause of the accident, that the typhoon had found out some weak places in the wall, that the wall was not properly bonded and properly constructed and put together in accordance with the provisions of the Building Ordinance, and that the inspectors of the Public Works Department, the architects, and the contractor had not exercised that amount of supervision it was their duty to exercise in respect of the work of the house.

Having charged the jury, his Worship put to them the following three questions—(1) What was the cause of the deaths of the deceased herein? (2) Were the deaths of the deceased the result of criminal negligence? and (3) If yes, what person or persons are guilty of such criminal negligence? The jury retired, and on returning into Court gave the following answers to the questions—(1) The cause of the deaths of the deceased was the collapse of house No. 45, Praya East. (2) The deaths of the deceased were the result of criminal negligence. (3) The persons guilty of such criminal negligence are the contractor, architects, and Public Works Department, because they did not exercise the necessary supervision. His Worship said he could not accept the verdict as it stood—that the jury would have to put in names.

A Juror—Whom shall we blame in the Public Works Department? His Worship—You must determine that for yourselves. I cannot advise you. The jury again retired, and when they had retired and resumed their seats the foreman intimated that they found the contractor,

Man Wo, and the architects, Messrs Leigh & Orange, guilty of criminal negligence. He added—We cannot lay the blame on any particular person in the Public Works Department, but we consider they did not do their duty.

Mr. Looker contended that the jury had answered the three questions put to them by his Worship, and there they must leave it. His Worship then drew attention to the fact that when the jury first came in they brought a verdict of criminal negligence against three parties, and he submitted that they could not now go back on that verdict and leave out the Public Works Department.

His Worship—I think the jury are entitled to amend their verdict in that way. The jury were for the third time directed to retire and name in full the two partners in the firm of Messrs Leigh and Orange as being guilty of criminal negligence, and this they did. His Worship then formally committed the trial at the next Criminal sessions Man Wo, Robert Kowmaw Lo, and James Orange, to give his personal recognisances that he would appear for trial, and the same course will be followed in the case of Mr. Orange. Bail for the contractor was fixed at \$5,000.

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room. Present—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chi Pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

ENTERIC FEVER IN MACDONNELL ROAD. The following recommendations were made by Hon. Dr. Clark in connection with the occurrence of enteric fever in Macdonnell Road—“Three cases of enteric fever having recently occurred in Macdonnell Road, I recommend that the Board should at once issue warning letters to all the tenants in this road and Kennedy Road that great care must be taken by them to boil all water before it is used for drinking or for washing salads or vegetables which are eaten raw. Most of these houses are collecting water from the runnels on the hillside at the back of these houses, and there is reason to believe that this water may be contaminated.”

The following additional minute by Hon. Dr. Clark was attached—“In view of the occurrence of a case of enteric fever in Murray Barracks, I recommend that a similar letter to those sent to the residents in Macdonnell Road and Kennedy Road be sent to the Principal Medical Officer of H.M. Forces with reference to all buildings in military occupation between Queen's Road East and Macdonnell Road.” The papers were tabled.

THE PROVISION OF A BACKYARD. Further correspondence was laid on the table with reference to the provision of a backyard for No. 1, Ladder Street. Mr. Osborne moved that the owner be informed that, if he will agree to fill up the basin and limit the houses to three stories, the Board will recommend the Government to exempt him from providing a backyard or an open space to the houses.

THE PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

CHOLERA IN MANILA. Additional correspondence with regard to cholera in Manila was also laid on the table. This included an enquiry from the Colonial Secretary's office here to H. B. Consul in Manila as to whether it would be safe for the Government to rescind the proclamation of 7th April last declaring Manila an infected port, and whether it was true that there had been a recurrence of cholera in Manila.

The reply of Mr. J. Harford, the British Consul, was dated the 6th inst., and was to the effect that there had been a great outbreak of cholera since 11th November; cases also were still occurring.

Hon. Dr. Clark minutes:—“The inspection of the shipping should be continued. The Colonial Secretary's office here to H. B. Consul in Manila, to recommend the Government not to rescind the proclamation and to continue the inspection of ships arriving from Manila. Mr. Osborne seconded, and the motion was agreed to.”

IMPURE WATER. A sample of water from a well in the Po Hing Theatre, Yau-mat, and one from a well at Pir Bax's cattle-lod, Kua Chung, Kowloon, have been examined by Mr. F. Brown, Government Analyst, and the results showing that the water in each case was so tainted with impurities as to render it unfit for potable purposes, the opinion of the Board was asked as to whether the wells should be closed.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Osborne, it was agreed to close the wells.

ERECTION OF WATER-CLOSETS. An application was considered from Messrs. Palmer & Turner, architects and surveyors, for permission to erect three water-closets in the building on Inland Lot No. 1,633. The applicants stated that there was an abundant supply of water in the gully on the east side of the lot, producing a constant stream of water even in the driest season. The water was at present running to waste, and it was proposed to apply to Government for permission to utilize it for flushing purposes.

The following minutes were attached—“Col. Hughes:—Grant permission.”

Mr. Osborne:—“If this stream is available for flushing purposes, why is it not used for the public sewers?”

Hon. Dr. Clark:—“Grant, if water supply is obtained from a well on the premises, and not from the gully.”

Hon. W. Chatham:—“The steam could only be made available for flushing a comparatively short length of sewer in Macdonnell Road and the Peak Road, all of which have good gradients and can be used to require flushing. The small quantity of water in the stream during the dry season would not, in my opinion, justify the expense which would be necessary in order to render it available for flushing, even assuming it to be required.”

It was decided to postpone consideration of the matter.

APPLICATION FROM ARCHITECTS. An application was read from Messrs. Denison, Ram, & Gibbs, architects, engineers, and surveyors, for permission to substitute glazed socket pipes for iron ones in thirteen houses on Kowloon Marine Lot 31, Sections B and C.

Hon. Dr. Clark had a minute that the application should be refused.

The application was refused.

MORTALITY STATISTICS. The mortality statistics for the Colony for the week ended 13th inst. show a death-rate per 1,000 per annum of 19.5, against 22.5 in the previous week and 23.6 in the corresponding week of last year.

This was all the public business.

#### HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday at 11 a.m. in the Council Chamber. Present—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir W. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Sir HENRY SPENCER BERKELEY, Kt. (Attorney-General).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Commander R. A. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Dr. F. W. CLARK (Medical Officer of Health).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.

Hon. Wei A. YUK.

Hon. C. S. SHARP.

Hon. G. W. DICKSON.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Hon. E. SHAW.

Mr. C. CLEMENT (Acting Clerk of Council).

The Council adjourned at one o'clock and resumed at three.

The second proviso to section 46 (Overcrowding) was altered to read as follows:—“Any cubicle in any existing domestic building which has a window or windows opening directly into external air of a total glazed area of not less than one-tenth of the floor area of such cubicle may be inhabited in a proportion not exceeding one adult for every 30 square feet, etc.”

Class 18 put a restriction on partitions, obstructions and enclosures in verandahs or balconies, including the provision that no blind be hung in any verandah or balcony except with the permission of the Board.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR thought they could get at the solution of this difficulty by prohibiting the dropping of blinds between a certain hour at night and a certain hour in the morning. This would prevent balconies and verandahs being made into local sleeping places.

After some discussion, it was agreed to alter the section so as to prohibit the letting down of blinds between sunset and sunrise.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. Ho Kai the addition which has been made to section 89 on his suggestion was also made to the first by-law under the heading “Prevention or Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, or Contagious Disease,” namely, “And reasonable compensation for property destroyed or damaged shall in such cases be given.”

On the motion of the Attorney-General a general instruction was given to the Clerk of the Council to re-arrange the clauses for the third reading of the Bill.

The Council having resumed, H.E. THE GOVERNOR said—I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your attendance in connection with the Bill—a long and a very heavy Bill.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I am very anxious to get a look at these works that are going on at Yau-mat. Can you tell us, Mr. Chatham, what has been done?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—There is one well down 35 feet in depth and the other about 25 feet.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Have you got to look in there yet?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Not yet, sir.

The Council adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 23rd December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (POISSIE JUDGE).

A CHINESE COPYRIGHT CASE.

Lo Sing Lau sued the Man Yui Tong firm, stationers and printers, for damages of \$1,000 for infringement of the plaintiff's copyright in a book entitled *English Self-taught*, and costs.

Mr. B. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. A. Bönner de Messrs. Denny & Bowley, solicitors), appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were not represented.

Plaintiff in his statement of claim declared that in 1894-95 he composed and wrote a book entitled *English Self-taught* for Chinese the first edition of which was caused by him to be printed and published in Hongkong in 1896. Second and third editions were put out by him in 1896 and 1901. All were registered in the Registrar-General's office in the name of the plaintiff who was and is sole proprietor of the copyright. The defendant firm had infringed the plaintiff's copyright in the book by printing and publishing without consent of the plaintiff a certain book with the title *English and Chinese Self-taught*, which latter book consisted substantially of a copy of the plaintiff's book with the exception of certain tone marks. The defendant firm in 1902 also sold copies of the book entitled *English and Chinese Self-taught*.

Plaintiff in his statement of defence claimed that the book which they published and sold was first published and sold by them many years ago, prior to 1895 at least, and that from then down to the present time it had been sold by them. In 1895, defendants stated, they employed plaintiff to revise their book at \$50 per month and \$1 per page for new matter. In breach of his duty and without the defendants' consent plaintiff published the said book in his own name as having been written and compiled by him. On learning of this publication defendants threatened legal proceedings and in consequence plaintiff agreed in settlement to pay them \$24 and allow them to use his corrections or new matter in any future editions. In view of that settlement, defendants caused a new edition to be printed in Japan in 1901 and made use of plaintiff's work in revising the original. This new edition was not substantially a copy of the plaintiff's alleged book—very little if any matter written or composed by the plaintiff was contained in the new edition.

The plaintiff in his evidence deposed that he was a clerk in the Marine Surveyor's office. Some years ago he obtained from his mother-in-law book written in the Ningpo dialect which enabled a Ningpo-speaking Chinese to learn English. His mother-in-law got the book from Wang Fuk Chan, a common friend. From that book he took the English characters and produced a Cantonese tutor. It took him ten months to do but the book turned out profitable.

In May, 1896, the first edition of 1,500 copies was issued and registered. These were all sold, some cloth-bound copies at 75 cents. In 1898 a second edition of 2,000 was printed and sold at

means any room partitioned off for the purpose of being used as a sleeping-place.”

The HARBOUR MASTER supposed a case where a room was partitioned off for some other purpose and was then used as a sleeping-place.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said that in that case it would have been partitioned off for the purpose of a sleeping-place as soon as it was used as a sleeping-place.

The definition was approved.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the following definition of a room:—“Room includes any sub-division of any story of a domestic building other than a room used as a dining-room, store-room or pantry.” In this definition he had endeavoured to meet the fair criticism that had been passed upon the clause which prohibited certain rooms except of certain dimensions.

This definition was also approved.

The Council adjourned at one o'clock and resumed at three.

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#### CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CHINA.

EASTMAN'S

FILMS, KODAKS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT SOLELY DEVOTED TO EXECUTING WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY

ACHEE & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

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#### NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE, AT COST PRICE THE UNDERMENTIONED

VALUABLE GOODS,

WHICH WERE NOT DISPOSED OF BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE

20th DECEMBER.

THEY COMPRISE OF

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD WATCHES, 14 AND 18-KTS; AMERICAN GOLD-FILLED WATCHES (GENUINE). HIGHEST GRADE LEVER MOVEMENT GUARANTEED FROM 10 TO 25 YEARS BY THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Also

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE JEWELLERY SET WITH PRECIOUS STONES, UNSET DIAMONDS, AND QUEENSLAND FIRE OPALS.

THE VENDOR REQUESTS THE PUBLIC TO COME AND INSPECT SAME, WHICH ARE ON VIEW IN OUR SALES ROOMS FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

[352]

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

#### VICTORIA LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS.

31, WYNDHAM STREET.

CENTRAL AGENCY—J. LANDHOLT, (THE PHARMACY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

#### VISITING CARDS

Engraved and Printed equal to the best

Copperplate work.

CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, COMPTROLLER ORDERS.

Engraved and Printed by European Artist.

\$1.25 and \$1. In 1901 a third edition at similar prices appeared consisting of 2,000 copies, of which 1,900 had already been sold. All the editions were registered. He had given Wong Fuk Chan \$40 for the use of his book.

Witness denied the defendants' statement that he was employed at \$50 a month to revise the book. The book was his own venture. Some time ago a book entitled *English and Chinese Self-taught* was shown to him. That book, which was the book produced by the defendants, was a copy of his work with one or two minor omissions and alterations.

Mr. Pollock pointed out to his Lordship that several typographical blunders were even copied. Wong Fuk Wan for the plaintiff deposed that he was a student at a private school in Cochrane Street and that he had bought one of the pirated books (produced in Court) from the defendants for \$1.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs, the amount of damages to be assessed by the Registrar on the 5th January, after due notice of said reference to the defendant; if defendants did not appear on the said reference the Registrar was empowered to award damages of the sum of \$70, which sum the plaintiff stated that he had agreed with the defendants to accept. It was further ordered that the defendants should deliver up to the plaintiff all copies of the book infringing the plaintiff's copyright which may be in their possession or power by 31st December, 1902.

The Court adjourned.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders of the eighteenth ordinary general meeting to be held at the Company's Registered Offices, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on the 30th December, at three o'clock.

Gentlemen,—We beg to lay before you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1902.

The net profits for the twelve months, after paying charges and all running expenses and making provision for auditors' fees, amount to

to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account

And from this has to be deducted remuneration to general managers (5 per cent. on gross earnings) ...

Leaving available for appropriation \$37,330.38

Your general managers and consulting committee recommend that a dividend of 18 pence share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$22,500; that \$5,000 be written off rolling stock and

\$1,240.25 off stations and shelters; that \$5,000 be transferred to permanent reserve and the balance, viz., \$3,890.13, be carried to new profit and loss account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE. In accordance with Rule 15 of the Company's Articles of Association, the present members, Mr. C. Evans, the Hon. C. W. Dickson, and Mr. J. Orange retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS. In the absence of Mr. Fullerton Henderson from the Colony, the accounts have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts and Mr. A. R. Lowe. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Potts offer themselves for re-election.



18 Hongkong, 9th December, 1902. [3











## OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	OUTWARDS.	TO SAIL	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	"TELEMACHUS"	On 31st December.		
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	"PROMETHEUS"	On 8th January.		
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	"PYRREUS"	On 14th January.		
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	"DIOMEDE"	On 28th January.		
FOR	STEAMERS	HOMEWARDS.	TO SAIL	DUE
LONDON	"ULYSSES"	On 23rd December.		
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 6th January.		
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 20th January.		
LONDON	"TELEMACHUS"	On 3rd February.		
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th February.		
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TYDEUS"	On 20th January.		
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"DARDANUS"	On 20th February.		

For Freight, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
 AGENTS.  
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

FROM	STEAMERS	OUTWARDS.	TO SAIL	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	"NINGCHOW"	On 23rd December.		
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	"PAKLING"	On 27th January.		
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	"CHINGWO"	On 3rd February.		
FOR	STEAMERS	HOMEWARDS.	TO SAIL	DUE
NAPLES, LEGHORN and LONDON	"HYSON"	On 23rd December.		
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON and ANTWERP.	"TEENKAI"	On 24th December.		
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"OOPACK"	On 16th January.		

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.  
 STEAMERS TO SAIL  
 VANCOUVER and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.  
 The S.S. "NINGCHOW" left Singapore on the 18th inst., and is expected here on the 23rd inst.  
 The S.S. "HYSON" left Moji on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 23rd inst.  
 For Freight, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
 AGENTS.  
 Hongkong, 21st December, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE	"WUHU"	On 25th December.
SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 27th December.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 29th December.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"CHINGTU"	On 29th December.

The S.S. "CHINGTU" left Kobe on the 20th inst., and is expected to arrive here at daylight on the 25th inst.  
 The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.  
 Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
 Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.  
 See Special Advertisement.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
 AGENTS.  
 Hongkong, 24th December, 1902.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SADO MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 27th Dec. at DAYLIGHT.
YAWATA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 27th Dec. at NOON.
SHINANO MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 30th Dec. at 4 P.M.
KUWANO MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	THURSDAY, 1st Jan. at 4 P.M.
SANUKI MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 2nd Jan. at DAYLIGHT.
BOMBAY MARU	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	FRIDAY, 2nd Jan. at NOON.
KAWACHI MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 10th Jan. at DAYLIGHT.
TOSA MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 13th Jan. at 4 P.M.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.  
 For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Canton Road.  
**A. S. MIHARA, Manager.**

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.  
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
 STEAMERS LEAVING  
 TAMSUI, via SWATOW "DAIGI MARU" SUNDAY, 28th December.  
 ANPING, via SWATOW "MAIDZURU MARU" WEDNESDAY, 24th December.  
 FOOCHEW, via SWATOW "ANPING MARU" WEDNESDAY, 31st December.  
 \* Subject to alteration.  
 The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.  
 All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.  
 Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.  
 By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.  
 For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.  
**"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**T. ARIMA, Manager.**

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.  
 THE Steamship  
 "BENLOMOND,"  
 Captain Stutton, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.



## TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.  
 THE Company's well-known Steamship  
 "ROSETTA MARU,"  
 3,876 Tons, Captain N. Tate, will be despatched for MANILA TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.

To be followed by the "ROHILLA MARU," on or about the 30th inst.  
 Magnificent Accommodation, Comfortable Cabins, Excellent Table, Unrivaled Speed, Electric Light, Doctor and Stewards carried.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
 Agents.  
 Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).  
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1902  
 "CROYDON" ... About 25th Dec.  
 "MOGUL" ... 5th Jan.  
 "HINDUSTAN" ... 15th Jan.  
 "SHIMOSA" ... To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LD.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SANTA ROSALIA (MEXICO).  
 THE Steamship  
 "VICTORIA,"  
 Captain Casey, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 28th inst.  
 For Freight, &c., apply to  
**SIEMSEN, TOMES & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.  
 HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.  
 AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.  
 Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.  
 NEXT SAILINGS.  
 "CHINGTU" ... leaves on 29th December.  
 "TAIYUAN" ... 30th January.  
 "TSINAN" ... 18th February.  
 "CHANGSHA" ... 7th March.

Superior accommodation, including Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
 AGENTS  
**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.**  
 Hongkong, 8th December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
 PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.  
 STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, HAMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 29th December, 1902, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TONKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.  
 This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. *Ville de la Citadelle*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 10th Jan., direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.  
 Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.  
 Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 28th December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.  
 For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
**G. DE CHAMPEAUX,**  
 Agent.  
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
 FOR MANILA.  
 THE Company's Japanese Mail Steamship  
 "KUMANO MARU,"  
 5,000 Tons, Captain E. W. Haswell, will be despatched for the above port on THURSDAY, the 1st January, at 4 P.M.  
 This well-known Steamer is specially constructed for service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator, Doctor and Stewards carried.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**A. S. MIHARA,**  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.  
 THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with IMPERIAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for Cape Town every fortnight.  
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
 General Agents for China and Japan.  
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 FOR SHANGHAI, PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOK.  
 THE Russian Steamer  
 "KOREA,"  
 Captain Pernitz, will be ready to load here on or about the 15th December, for the above ports, and will have quick despatch.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1902.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
 STRAIT FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.  
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.  
 THE Steamship  
 "VALETTA,"  
 Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.  
 Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment of cargo at that port.  
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
 Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
**E. A. HEWETT,**  
 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
 Calling at TUMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.  
 THE Steamship  
 "EASTERN,"  
 Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1903, at DAYLIGHT.  
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
 The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
 N.B.—To a sure additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.  
 FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP AND LONDON.  
 THE Steamship  
 "MERIONETHSHIRE,"  
 Captain C. H. Birch, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.  
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.  
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 20th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
 FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.  
 THE Steamship  
 "CATHERINE APCAR,"  
 having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.  
 Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at once at Consignees' risk and expense.  
 Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., on the 25th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.  
 Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
 STRAIT FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.  
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.  
 THE Steamship  
 "VALETTA,"  
 Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.  
 Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment of cargo at that port.  
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
 Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
**E. A. HEWETT,**  
 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
 "BALLAARAT,"  
 FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.  
 Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
 This vessel brings on Cargo—  
 From London, &c., ex s.s. *Britannia*,  
 From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.  
 Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TO-DAY, 19th inst.  
 Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's representative at appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within three days of the date of arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.  
**E. A. HEWETT,**  
 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 19th December, 1902.

INSURANCES  
 PHENIX FIRE OFFICE  
 The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**DOUGLAS LAFLAIR & CO.,**  
 Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.  
 Hongkong, 17th August, 1897.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.  
 FOUNDED 1770.  
 The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

THE BANK BUILDINGS.  
 HONGKONG, 19th December, 1902.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
 TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1901, £15,722,683.  
 I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 0 0  
 II. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £2,750,000 0 0  
 III. FIRE FUNDS, £2,972,683 0 0

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
 THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**HOTZ, SJACOB & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900.

AAOHEEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIN-IA-CHAPELL.  
 THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**REUTER, BROCKEIMANN & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**REUTER, BROCKEIMANN & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

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 Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

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 Agents.  
 Hong



## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Empress of China*, with the Canadian Mail, left Shanghai on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1.30 p.m., and may be expected here to-day. The *Princess Irene*, with the German Mail of the 25th ult., left Singapore on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

During the Christmas holidays, the Post Office will be open during the hours stated below:—

On Thursday, the 25th inst., from 8 to 9 a.m. only. Correspondence for Local delivery on those days may be posted up to 9 a.m. The Night-Box will be left open during the time the office is closed. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed on both days.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Canton	Hongkong	Wednesday, 24th, 7.30 a.m.
Kobe	Providence	Wednesday, 24th, 8.00 a.m.
Tokyo and Bangkok	Amoy	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 a.m.
Quang Tseon, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hu	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 a.m.
Swatow	Harbin	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 a.m.
Manila	Red Sea	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 a.m.
Singapore	Malacca	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 a.m.
Manila	Zufro	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 a.m.

Europe, Asia, India via Taitouan. Extra (Late Letters 11.15 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Macao	Hongkong	Wednesday, 24th, 1.15 p.m.
Kobe	Red Sea	Wednesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m.
Manila	Taitouan	Wednesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai	Kanput	Wednesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Bras	Wednesday, 24th, 4.00 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy	Chunshun	Wednesday, 24th, 5.00 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Apurade	Wednesday, 24th, 5.00 p.m.
Swatow	Yokohama	Wednesday, 24th, 5.00 p.m.
Amoy and Fuzhou	Hu	Thursday, 25th, 7.30 a.m.
Canton	Hongkong	Thursday, 25th, 8.00 a.m.
Macao	Taitouan	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 a.m.
Manila	Malacca	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 a.m.
Canton	Harbin	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 a.m.
Manila	Red Sea	Friday, 26th, 7.30 a.m.
Canton	Hongkong	Friday, 26th, 8.00 a.m.
Macao	Red Sea	Friday, 26th, 9.00 a.m.
Manila	Taitouan	Friday, 26th, 9.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Kanput	Friday, 26th, 9.00 a.m.
Bangkok	Bras	Friday, 26th, 9.00 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy	Chunshun	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Apurade	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Swatow	Yokohama	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Amoy and Fuzhou	Hu	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Canton	Hongkong	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Macao	Taitouan	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila	Malacca	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Canton	Harbin	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila	Red Sea	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.
Canton	Hongkong	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 a.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphic Transfer	1.75
Bank Bills on demand	1.75
Bank Bills at 30 days sight	1.75
Bank Bills at 60 days sight	1.75
Bank Bills at 90 days sight	1.75
Bank Bills at 120 days sight	1.75
Documentary Bills, 6 months sight	1.75

Bank Bills on demand	2.01
Credits, at 4 months sight	2.05

ON LONDON	1.63
ON NEW YORK	1.63
ON HONGKONG	1.63
ON SHANGHAI	1.63
ON CANTON	1.63
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## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 22nd December.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	1062.4 July 2835.
Nat'l. Bank of China	25	27, sellers
A. Shares	25	27, sellers
B. Shares	23	27, sellers
C. Shares	21	27, sellers
Bank of Communications	21	27, sellers
Bank of India	21	27, sellers
Bank of Japan	21	27, sellers
Bank of Korea	21	27, sellers
Bank of Persia	21	27, sellers
Bank of Siam	21	27, sellers
Bank of Tonkin	21	27, sellers
Bank of Yunnan	21	27, sellers
Bank of Zibo	21	27, sellers
Bank of China	21	27, sellers
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